RMAC Higher Level Plan Order Reporting Suite
User's Guide

Version: June 23, 2006

Purpose

The RMAC Higher Level Plan Order Reporting Suite is set of models and reports reflecting the land use rules outlined Revelstoke Minister's Advisory Committee HLPO document. The reports summarize the landbase in terms of its seral distribution, how areas could be reserved to meet targets, and what areas would remain after satisfying those targets. Some of the reports cover a single objective in the HLP Order, while others deal with overlapping targets using a fixed hierarchy of guideline constraints. The suite also produces thematic tables that can be linked to the spatial data within a mapping application for visualizing the results of the models; this can assist in finding new harvest opportunities.

This guide describes the use of the tools in the suite. Technical descriptions of the internal modeling methodology and approaches for integrating the models and reports into other applications are contained in separate documents.

Prepared for: Integrated Land Management Bureau
Nelson Region
401 – 333 Victoria Street
Nelson, BC V1L 4K3

Prepared by: Ron Fretwell
RHF Systems Ltd.
109 – 2303 Leckie Rd.
Kelowna, BC V1X 6Y5

Table of Contents

Purpose 1
Data Preparation 3
Installation and Configuration 4
Running the Models and Viewing the Reports 7
  Project Database 8
  Source Data Table 8
  Run Prefix 8
  Reports and Summaries 8
  Displaying Individual Reports 10
Models 11
  Allocation Model 11
  Allocation Map Themes Model 16
  Biodiversity Model (standalone) 17
  Caribou Model (standalone) 19
  Ungulate Winter Range Model (standalone) 21
OGMA Lookup Table 22
Updates Lookup Table 24
Things that can go wrong 27
  User-controllable Issues 27
  Systems Problems 27
Appendix A – Report Descriptions 29
Appendix B – Thematic Mapping Tables 39
Appendix C – Source Data 42
Appendix D – Lookup Tables 47

Data Preparation

The reports are produced from planning files currently being provided by the Integrated Land Management Bureau. The HLPO Reporting Suite doesn't include any data preparation routines – all GIS processing, land classifications, netdowns, etc. must be completed prior to using the application. The suite requires a subset of the currently produced planning file columns (see Appendix C – Source Data for data descriptions) and it extracts those it needs from a table or link it expects to find in the project database. Prior to using the suite, therefore, you need to do the following:

- Obtain or produce the planning file
- Create an MS Access project database containing a link to the planning file or a subset of the columns stored as a local table

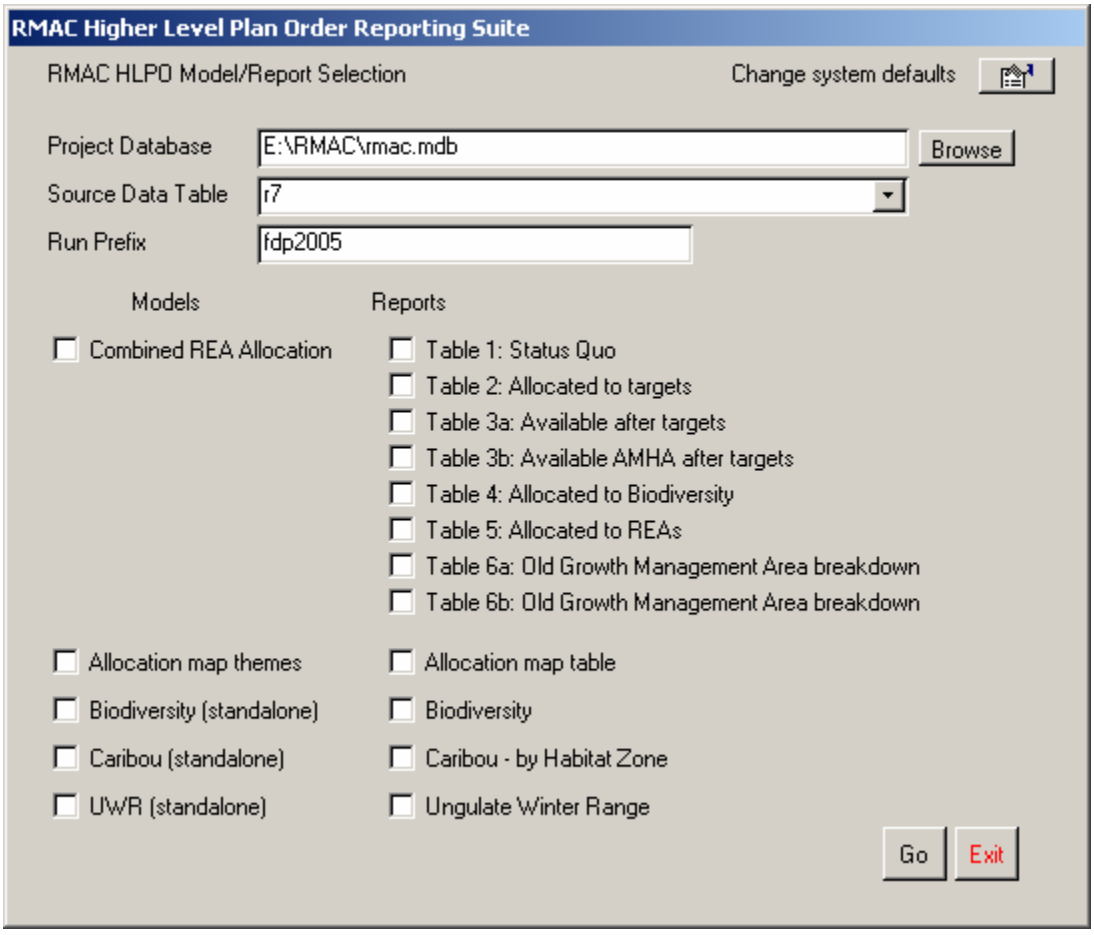
Installation and Configuration

There are no special installation procedures for the HLPO Reporting Suite. The application tables and routines are stored in an MS Access 97 database that can be used as is under Access 97 or opened and converted into a more recent version such as Access 2002. The database must be write-accessible to each user.

When the code database is opened, the main menu will generally be invoked automatically. If not, double click or click and select the object

frmHLPO_menu

from the forms tab.



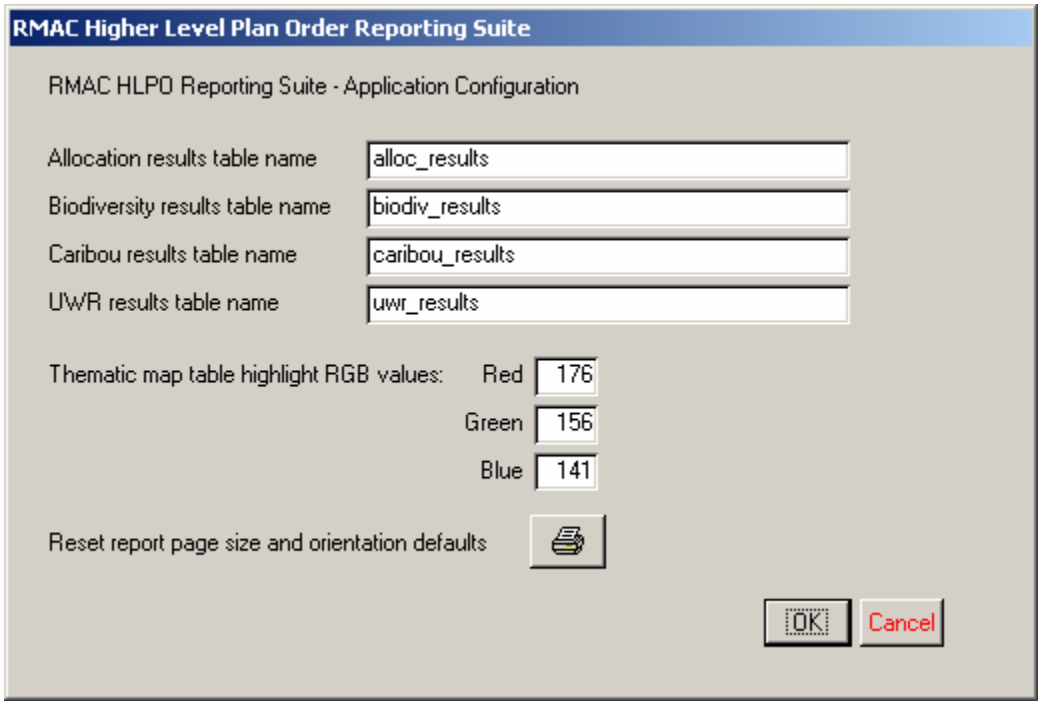
Main HLPO Reporting Suite menu

For the most part, the application will be ready to go "out of the box". There are a few background settings that can be altered, however, and a provision for resetting the page size and orientation parameters for all of the HLPO reports

(the page settings are often lost when an MS Access application is copied to a new computing environment).

To change the defaults or reset the printer parameters:

- press the *Change system defaults* button on the main HLPO Reporting Suite menu.



HLPO Reporting Suite Configuration form

The following items appear on the configuration menu:

Allocation Results Table name
Several of the reports and summaries display different views of results produced by the Allocation Model. The value in this field tells the modeling routine what base name (there are a few tables produced in the process) to use for its results. The final table name combines the value listed here with an optional prefix selected at run time to produce a unique table name set for each run. For example, if the results table name is left at *alloc_results* and a run prefix of *test1* is used, then tables such as *test1_alloc_results_polys* will be written into the project database when the allocation model executes. The allocation reports then use these tables to produce their summaries.

In general, leave the setting as *alloc_results*.

Biodiversity Results Table name
In a similar process to the Allocation Modeling routines, the Biodiversity Model writes its results into the project database using the run time prefix and the name in this field. In general, leave the value as *biodiv_results*.

Caribou Results Table name
Similar to the Biodiversity results table name – in general, leave as *caribou_results*.

UWR Results Table name
Similar to the Biodiversity results table name – in general, leave as *uwr_results*.

Thematic Map Table highlight RGB values
One of the reporting suite products is a table that can be linked to the spatial files under a viewer application such as ArcView in order to display the results of the modeling graphically. There's also a small table produced by the theming model that highlights the oldest age class within each LU+Bec+REA combination containing some THLB not locked up towards targets; highlighting uses the RGB values listed in the Red, Green and Blue fields on the configuration form. Currently, the RGB values 176, 146 and 151 respectively are being used to display a medium brown colour.

Note that you must run the Allocation Model after making changes to the RGB values in order for them to take effect – it's at the time of specifying the allocation options that the highlight colours are copied across.

Reset Report Page Size and Orientation defaults
When an MS Access database is copied to a different computer environment, the internal report templates can lose their printer settings such as page size and orientation. As a convenience, a button on the Configuration screen will run a routine to reset these characteristics for each of the HLPO Reports. Note that these settings might not match the properties of the available printer devices (although they likely will – most printers are capable of handling legal sized paper in landscape orientation). You should print a few pages of each report and insure that the results appear satisfactory before spooling a long set of reports, some of which may run many tens or even hundreds of pages.

The settings on the Configuration form aren't things that are likely to change often – they probably need to be set only during installation onto a new client machine.

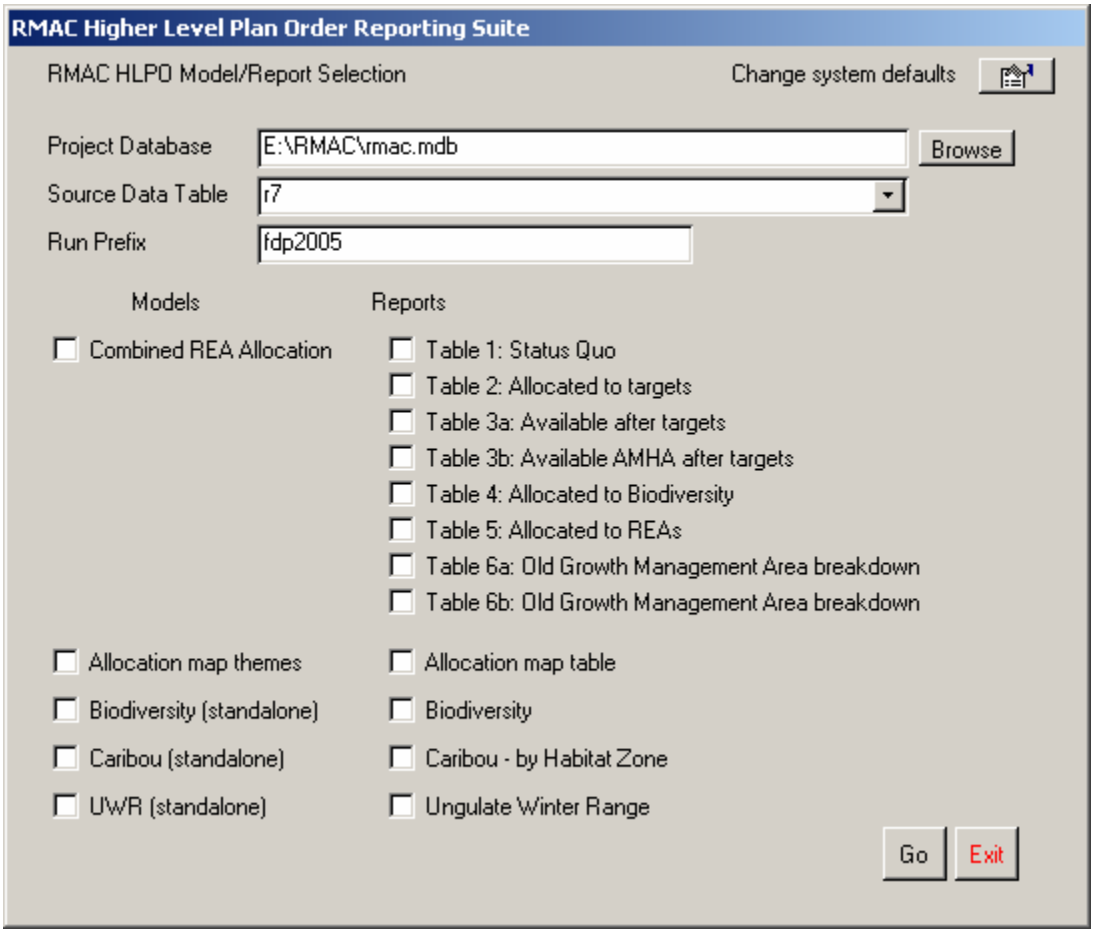
Running the Models and Viewing the Reports

The main HLPO menu provides a mechanism for selecting the models and reports to be executed as a "batch" and for storing different versions of similar runs. There are several reasons why there is a distinction made between *models* and *reports,* but the main one from the user's point of view is that many of the reports present different views and summaries of the same modeling results - it wouldn't make sense to force a re-run of the main processing for each report. Once a model has been completed, its associated reports can be viewed, either through selections on the main menu form or by using the HLPO Reports form (described later), any number of times without rerunning the model.

If the Main Menu form isn't automatically raised when the HLPO code database is opened, select the form

frmHLPO_menu

from the forms tab.



Main HLPO Reporting Suite menu

Project Database

The *Project Database* should normally be separate from the database containing the HLPO routines – it's where the source data table or link is expected and where the results of the models will be placed. Enter the complete name (drive, directory path and database name) or use the *Browse* button to select the database file (.mdb).

Source Data Table

The project database must contain a table, or link to a table, holding the source columns for the HLPO modeling. Use the drop down list to browse for the table within the project database or type in its name. Note that the source table name will normally be a generic identifier such as *hlpo_source_data* or *N515*; tables such as *tblRMAC_allocation_model_options* contain HLPO Reporting Suite processing directives rather than planning file data.

Run Prefix

For any run of a model, results tables get created in the project database; these will be overwritten for subsequent runs unless distinguished by separate values for the *run prefix*. The names of the stored tables are prepended with the run prefix so that, for example, the results of the Biodiversity Model for a prefix of *test1* and the default configuration names would be stored as:

test1_biodiv_results

If the HLPO Reports form is used for selecting a report, the appropriate options tables within the project database are displayed so that a particular run can be selected.

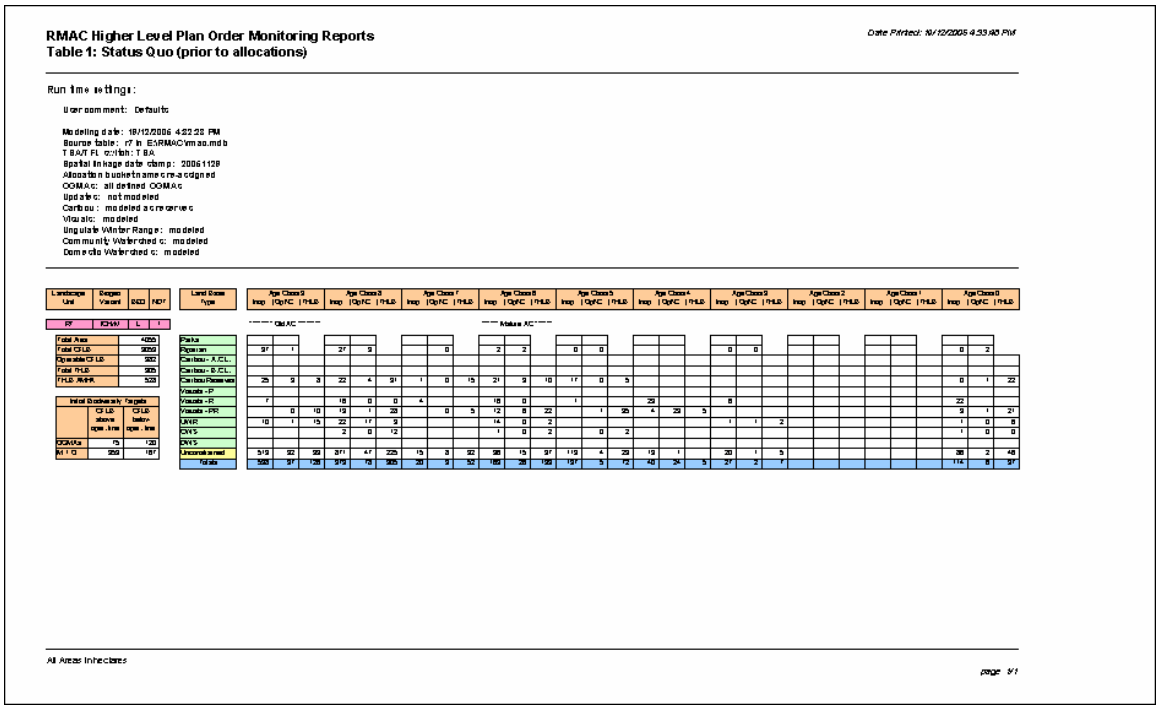
The run prefix shouldn't contain any spaces or special characters; spaces are automatically replaced with underbars by the main menu form.

Reports and Summaries

The reports and summaries listed on the main HLPO menu rely on the results produced by the associated models; you can't display a report without first running the model. However, you can use the menu form to select and display reports for a run that has been completed in an earlier session – you don't have to rerun the model just to re-display the reports. You can also combine models and reports into a "batch" process – the models will be executed first so that the reports have the correct results tables in place by the time they are displayed. Any number of reports and summaries can be selected on the menu; they will be displayed in a stack of windows for review or printing.

When the HLPO Reporting Suite application is first installed, the reports may lose their printer page settings – see the description of the *Reset Report Page Size and Orientation defaults* facility on the Configuration form to assist in resetting the values.

The report contents are described individually in Appendix A.



RMAC Higher Level Plan Order Monitoring Reports
Table 1: Status Quo (prior to allocations)

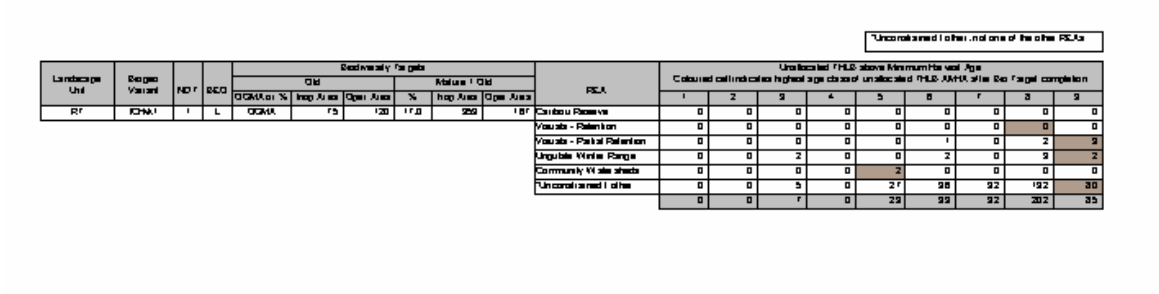
Date Printed: 10/12/2006 4:33:05 PM

Run time settings:

User comment: Default:

Modeling date: 10/12/2006 4:22:28 PM
Source table: r7 in E:\RMAC\rmao.mdb
TSA/TFL condition: TSA
Spatial linkage date stamp: 20061128
Allocation bucket name: pre-assigned
OGMAs: all defined OGMAs
Uplands: not modeled
Caribou: modeled as reserves
Visuals: modeled
Ungulate Winter Range: modeled
Community Watersheds: modeled
Domestic Watersheds: modeled

Example of an Allocation Report



"Unconstrained / other" not one of the other REAs

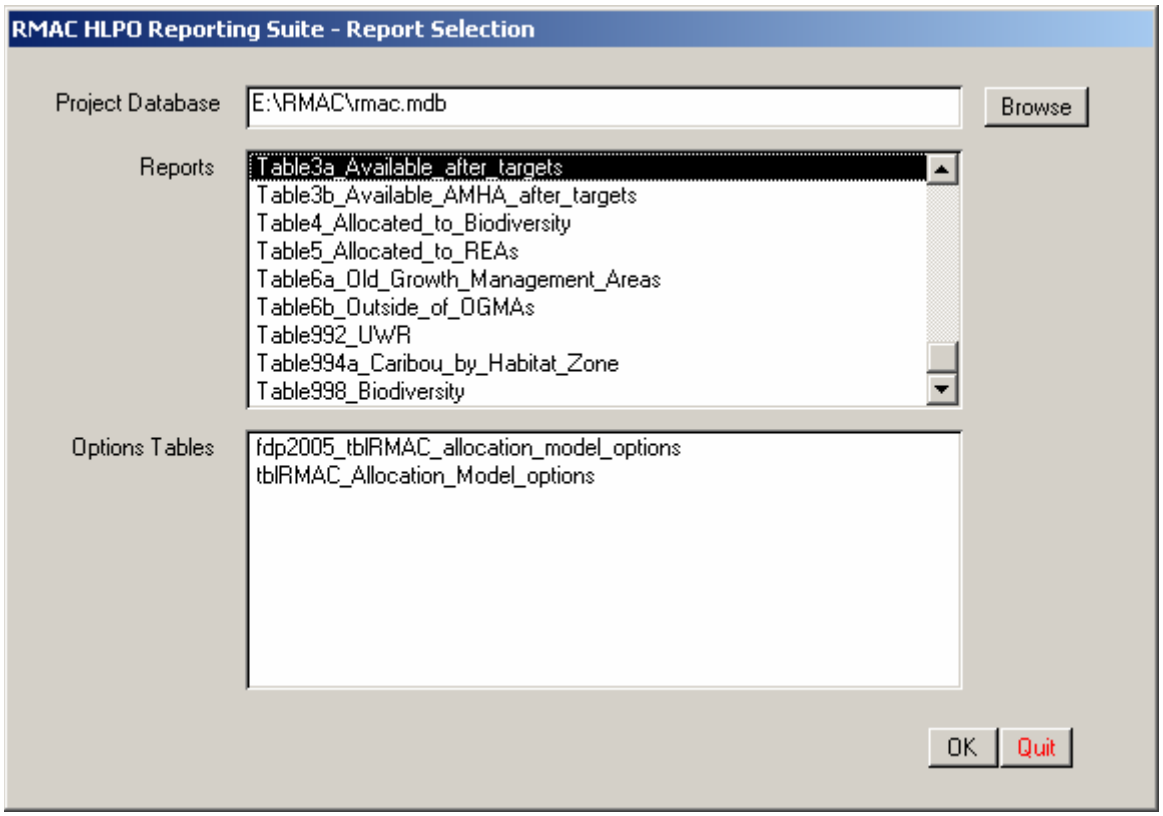
Landscape Unit	Region Variant	NDT	BEC	Biodiversity Targets						REA	Unallocated FHLB above Minimum Harvest Age. Coloured cell indicates highest age class of unallocated FHLB AMHA s/b Re-Target completion								
				Old			Mature / Old				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				OGMA or %	Incp Area	Oper Area	%	Incp Area	Oper Area										
RF	ICHmk1	1	L	OGMA	75	120	17.0	259	187	Caribou Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										Visuals - Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										Visuals - Partial Retention	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	
										Ungulate Winter Range	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	9	2
										Community Watersheds	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
										"Unconstrained / other"	0	0	5	0	27	98	92	192	38
											0	0	7	0	29	98	92	202	35

Example of the Embedded Map Table

Displaying Individual Reports

The main HLPO Reporting Suite Menu can be used to select individual or groups of reports for display. It doesn't, however, provide any indication of the run prefixes that have been used for a particular project database and model combination and thereby the appropriate source selections for a report.

As an alternative, the form *frmRMAC_reports* displays all of the runs, as represented by options tables with run prefixes, appropriate for a selected report. To raise the form, select it from the Forms tab in the code database. Note that, by default, the database tabs are hidden when the application is running; to expose them, select *Window* , *Unhide* and *OK*.



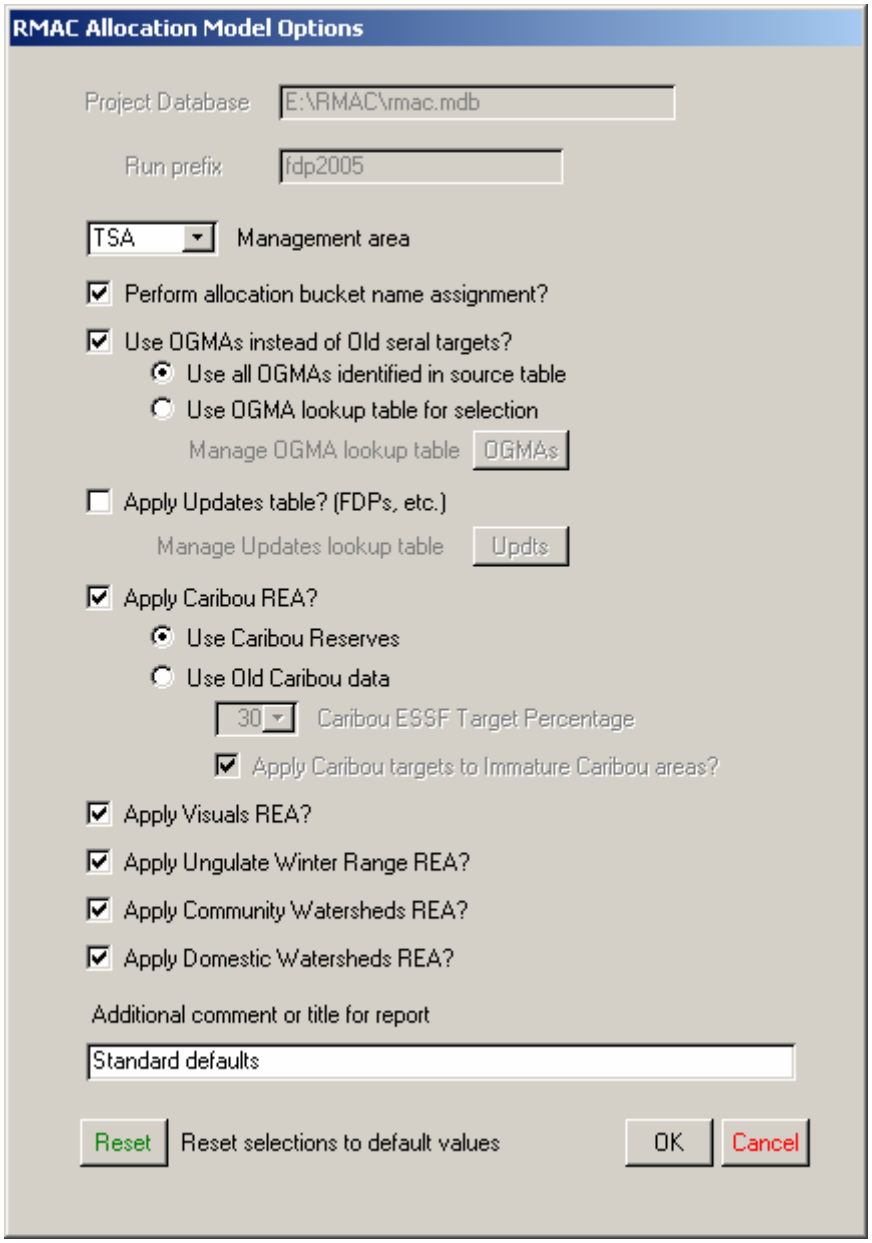
HLPO Report Selection Form

Enter or Browse to select the *project database*, and select a report or summary from the reports list. At that point, the *Options Tables* control will be filled with a list of the options table objects that correspond to the selected report (the Biodiversity Options tables for the Biodiversity Report, etc.). Select an options table with the run prefix you want and press the *OK* button.

Models

Allocation Model

The Allocation Model handles targets for Biodiversity and all selected Resource Emphasis Area (REA) values. When the Allocation Model is selected on the HLPO menu, an options form is raised to collect user inputs affecting the model.



Allocation Model Options form

The following selections are available on the allocation options form:

Management Area
If the modeled area is in TFL 55 or 56, the Old Biodiversity targets in Low Bioemphasis are reduced to 1/3rd of those used in the TSA, and the Mature components of the Mature+Old targets are not applied. Choose the appropriate setting from the dropdown list (*TFL55*, *TFL56* or *TSA*) corresponding to the management area being modeled.

Perform allocation bucket name assignment?
The Allocation model assigns a classification or *bucket name* to each row in the source table based on the combinations and overlaps of its attributes such as:

- highest REA in the established order of precedence
- age class
- age category with respect to the Minimum Harvest Age for the particular analysis unit
- slope with respect to an 80% slope threshold

This assignment is performed using a single SQL Update statement against the complete source table; while reasonably fast, the query can still account for about 60% of the total processing time for the model. It only has to be done once for each source table unless something is changed within the modeling parameters (for example, selecting different REAs) or within the data itself (e.g. modifying the age classes through the *Updates* option).

Once the Allocation model has been executed, any of the reports and summaries to the right of the model selection box on the main menu can be viewed any number of times without re-assigning the bucket names. On the other hand, it doesn't hurt to repeat the name assignment, and it's the safest way to insure that any modified selections on the options form are in place.

To insure that the correct name assignments are in place, check the box corresponding to the *Perform allocation bucket name assignment?* prompt; to skip the assignment, uncheck the box.

If you skip the step on a source table that has never had the column updated, then there won't be any rows selected in the allocation model.

Use OGMAs instead of Old seral targets?
In areas where Old Growth Management Areas have been identified, the OGMAs can be used to fulfill the Old Biodiversity requirements in place of percentages of the CFLB. If OGMAs are used, then all forested areas inside the defined OGMAs are considered to be Old seral, regardless of the actual ages. Forested areas within the OGMAs still create Mature Biodiversity targets (in areas subject

to management for Mature), but the OGMAs are assumed to exactly meet the Old requirements and therefore can't contribute to satisfying the Mature requirements. OGMA areas do help to complete local REA targets using, in that case, the actual age class mix within the OGMAs as opposed to considering all contained areas as Old seral.

To use defined OGMAs instead of Old Biodiversity targets, check the box corresponding to the *Use OGMAs instead of Old seral targets?* prompt; to ignore the OGMAs and use the Old Biodiversity percentage targets, leave the box unchecked.

If the OGMAs option is selected, then there is a further choice in terms of *which* OGMAs are treated as such:

Use all OGMAs identified in source table
If the *Use all* option is selected, then any rows in the source table with *ogma_id* values other than 0 or 9999 will be treated as Old Growth Management Areas. This is the usual way that the models will be run.

Use OGMA lookup table for selection
Choosing the *Use OGMA lookup table* option enables the capability of turning on and off individual OGMA polygons to assess the impacts, in terms of the HLPO rules, of different OGMA scenarios. Once the option is selected, the button beside *Manage OGMA lookup table* becomes active; this button opens a separate form for updating and selecting the individual OGMAs. See the *OGMA Lookup Table* section below for a description of that facility.

Apply Updates Table?
The Updates facility provides a means to override the ages and age classes for individual polygons identified through values in the *update_id* column in order to simulate recent harvesting or proposed blocks, or to test the impacts of events such as wildfire or insect infestation. Once the option is selected, the button beside *Manage Updates lookup table* becomes active; this button opens a separate form for updating and selecting the individual update polygons. See the *Updates Lookup Table* section below for a description of the facility.

Individual REA selection
Each of the Resource Emphasis Area values can be selected or turned off for modeling by checking or clearing the corresponding box. Ignoring an REA means that any overlaps with other REA values further down in the order of precedence will then get treated as the lower value. An overlap between Ungulate Winter Range and a Community Watershed, for example, is treated as UWR if the *Apply Ungulate Winter Range REA?* box is checked and as CWS if not (as long as the *Apply Community Watersheds REA?* is checked).

Apply Caribou REA?
Clear the box to ignore the Caribou REA. Caribou is normally considered a *hard target* and as such, is included in all HLPO modeling runs. If the Caribou REA is selected for modeling, then there are additional choices:

Use Caribou Reserves?
If the Caribou Reserve box is checked, then the reserve areas are used as a complete fulfillment of the Caribou Retention requirements; there are no age or retention percentage guidelines modeled. Appropriately aged forest areas within the Caribou Reserves are applied towards the Biodiversity requirements.

Use Old Caribou Data?
If the old Caribou polygons are used instead of the newer reserve data, then there are two major habitat classes (*above* and *below* the Caribou line) and different retention percentages and age class thresholds in play depending on the biogeoclimatic subzone. There are two further options when the old Caribou data is used:

Caribou ESSF Target Percentage
For the ESSF biogeoclimatic subzone below the Caribou line, the retention percentage can be set to either 30% or 40% using the dropdown list.

Apply Caribou Targets to Immature Caribou areas?
Areas marked as Immature Caribou habitat can be modeled as belonging to the Caribou REA or ignored in terms of Caribou. Clear the box to exclude the Immature areas as Caribou habitat.

Apply Visuals REA?
Clear the box to ignore the Visuals REA (Preservation, Retention and Partial Retention VQOs). Visuals are often considered a *soft target* and are removed from the HLPO modeling runs.

Apply Ungulate Winter Range REA?
Clear the box to ignore the UWR REA.

Apply Community Watersheds REA?
Clear the box to ignore the CWS REA.

Apply Domestic Watersheds REA?
Clear the box to ignore the DWS REA.

Additional comment or title for report

Enter a comment or description to appear on the allocation-related reports along with other information such as the runtime option selections, modeling date, and source table name. This could be used to describe a particular modeling run when comparing different scenarios.

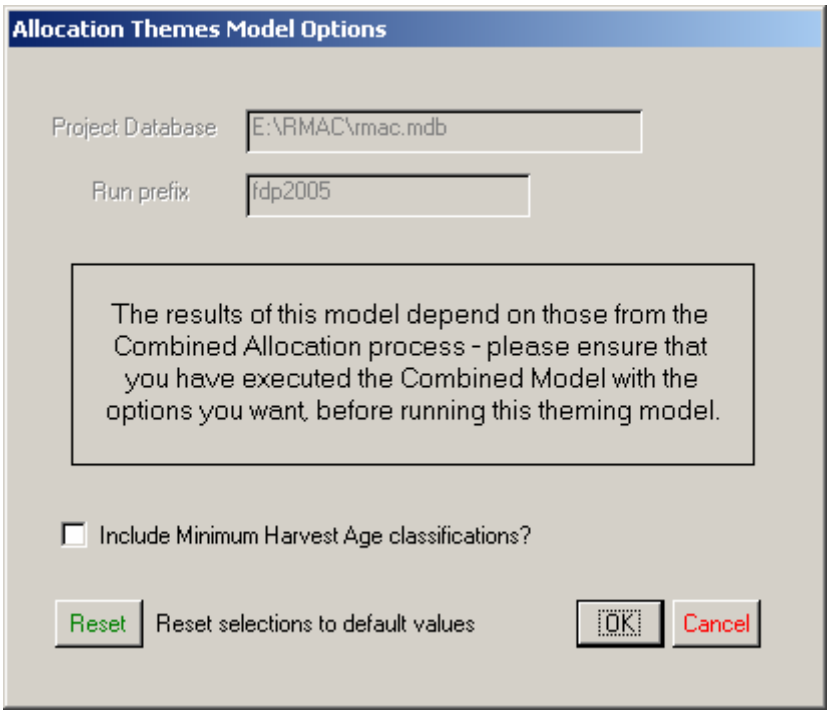
Reset

The *Reset* button returns the allocation modeling options to a default state:

- The modeled area is assumed to be part of the TSA
- Bucket names are reassigned
- All OGMAs in the source table are treated as such
- Updates are not applied
- Caribou is modeled using Reserves Data
- All other REAs are selected for modeling
- The User comment is cleared

Allocation Map Themes Model

The results of the Allocation model can also be displayed graphically by creating themed maps where the original overlay coverage used to derive the source table gets coloured to show areas reserved for and available after completing all of the selected targets. When the Allocation Map Themes Model is selected on the HLPO menu, an options form is raised to collect any user inputs affecting the model.


Allocation Themes Model Options
Project Database
E:\RMAC\rmac.mdb
Run prefix
fdp2005
The results of this model depend on those from the Combined Allocation process - please ensure that you have executed the Combined Model with the options you want, before running this theming model.
Include Minimum Harvest Age classifications?
Reset
Reset selections to default values
OK
Cancel

Allocation Map Themes Model Options form

The note presented in the middle of the options form is to remind the user that the Allocation model must be run first, with the desired options, before executing the Themes model. It would be quite easy to produce a theming table and map, and then build reports that reflect a different set of options.

Include Minimum Harvest Age classifications?

The Theming routines can produce colours and area tables that differentiate between ages that are *Above* and *Below* the Minimum Harvest Ages listed in the source tables. In some cases, users want to ignore that separation; to do so, clear the *Include MHA classifications* box.

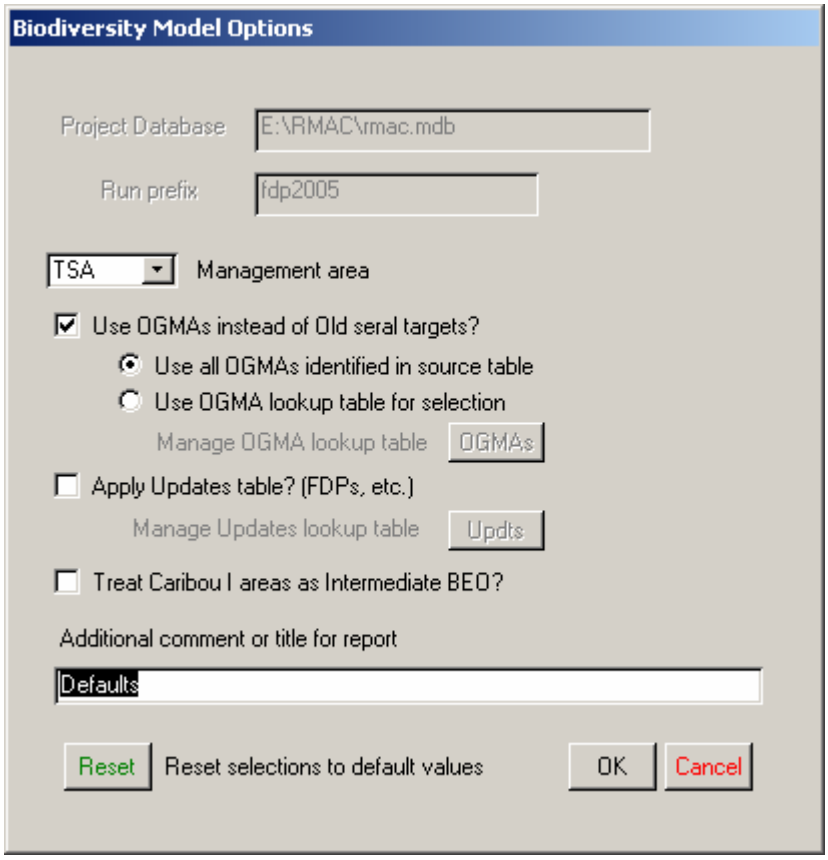
Reset

The *Reset* button returns the allocation modeling options to a default state:

- Minimum Harvest Age classifications are not applied
- The User comment is cleared

Biodiversity Model (standalone)

The Biodiversity Model produces results dealing only with the Mature and Old Biodiversity targets; none of the other REAs are taken into account. Selecting the Biodiversity Model on the HLPO menu raises an options form to collect any user inputs for the model.



Biodiversity Model Options Form

The Biodiversity Model Options form contains the same selections for OGMAs and Updates as the Allocation Model Options form – see those sections above for additional descriptions.

Use OGMAs instead of Old seral targets?

Check this box to use OGMAs instead of Old Biodiversity percentage targets.

Use all OGMAs identified in source table

Select this option to use all OGMAs identified on the source table.

Use OGMA lookup table for selection

Select this to enable the *Manage OGMA lookup table* button in order to switch individual OGMA polygons on and off. See the *OGMA Lookup Table* section below for a description of that facility.

Apply Updates Table?
Select this to enable the *Manage Updates lookup table* button in order to apply age and age class overrides to individual update polygons. See the *Updates Lookup Table* section below for a description of the facility.

Treat Caribou I areas as Intermediate BEO?
When the Old Caribou data is being used, areas marked as *Caribou - Intermediate BEO* receive special treatment:

- they are handled under the Intermediate BEO Biodiversity Guidelines rather than under the Caribou Guidelines
- the Biodiversity targets don't have to be split into *Operable* and *Inoperable* components; all of the targets can be completed from the Inoperable

An Intermediate BEO assignment for Caribou takes effect only if the original BEO designation if Low or Intermediate; a High BEO assignment is not modified, and its Operable and Inoperable target components remain in effect.

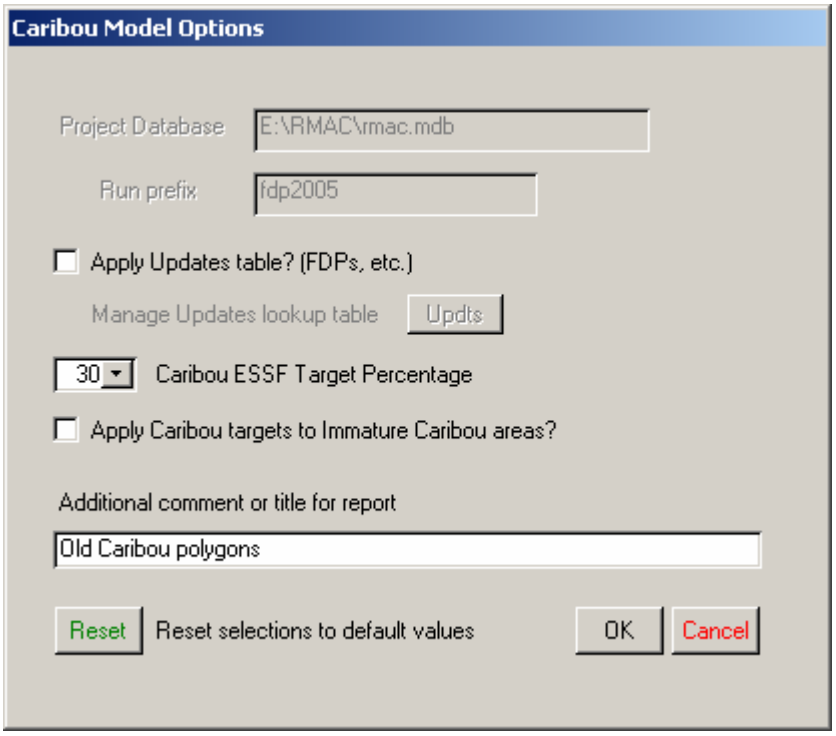
Additional comment or title for report
Enter a comment or description to appear on the Biodiversity report, along with a listing of other modeling settings.

Reset
The *Reset* button returns the Biodiversity modeling options to a default state:

- All OGMAs in the source table are treated as such
- Updates are not applied
- Caribou-I areas are not treated as Intermediate BEO
- The User comment is cleared

Caribou Model (standalone)

The Caribou Model produces results dealing only with the Caribou REA, and only for the older (non-reserve) data – under the newer Caribou Reserve data, there are no targets or surpluses/deficits. Selecting the Caribou Model on the HLPO menu raises an options form to collect any user inputs for the model.



Caribou Model Options Form

The Caribou Model Options form contains the same selection for Updates, the Caribou ESSF Target percentage, and the Immature Caribou area handling as the Allocation Model Options form – see that section above for additional descriptions.

Apply Updates Table?

Select this to enable the *Manage Updates lookup table* button in order to apply age and age class overrides to individual update polygons. See the *Updates Lookup Table* section below for a description of the facility.

Caribou ESSF Target Percentage

For the ESSF biogeoclimatic subzone below the Caribou line, the retention percentage can be set to either 30% or 40% using the dropdown list.

Apply Caribou Targets to Immature Caribou areas?
Areas marked as Immature Caribou habitat can be modeled as belonging to the Caribou REA or ignored in terms of Caribou. Clear the box to exclude the Immature areas as Caribou habitat.

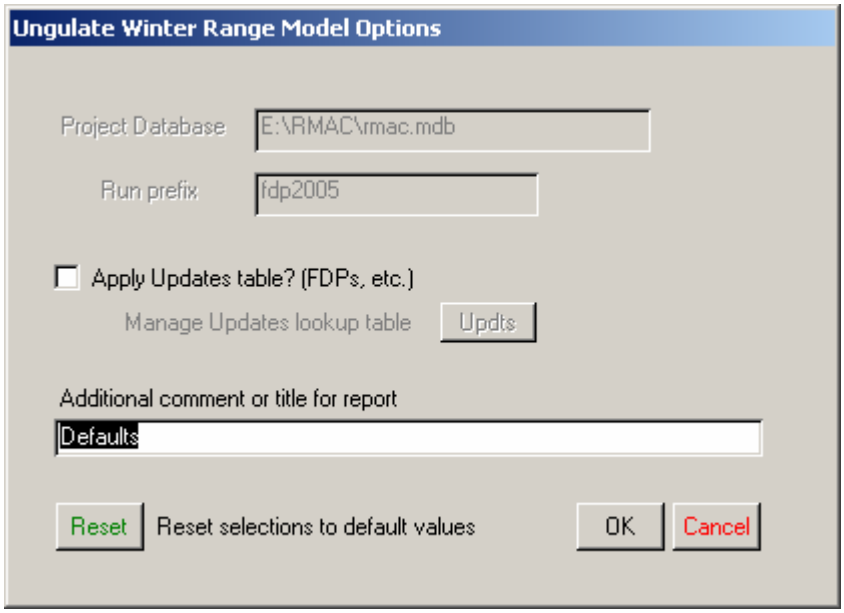
Additional comment or title for report
Enter a comment or description to appear on the Caribou reports.

Reset
The *Reset* button returns the Caribou modeling options to a default state:

- Updates are not applied
- The ESSF Target is set to 30%
- Caribou targets are not applied to Immature Caribou areas
- The User comment is cleared

Ungulate Winter Range Model (standalone)

The UWR Model produces results dealing only with the UWR REA; no other targets are taken into account. Selecting the UWR Model on the HLPO menu raises an options form to collect any user inputs for the model.



UWR Model Options Form

The UWR Model Options form contains the same selection for Updates as the Allocation Model Options forms – see that section above for additional descriptions.

Apply Updates Table?

Select this to enable the *Manage Updates lookup table* button in order to apply age and age class overrides to individual update polygons. See the *Updates Lookup Table* section below for a description of the facility.

Additional comment or title for report

Enter a comment or description to appear on the UWR report.

Reset

The *Reset* button returns the UWR modeling options to a default state:

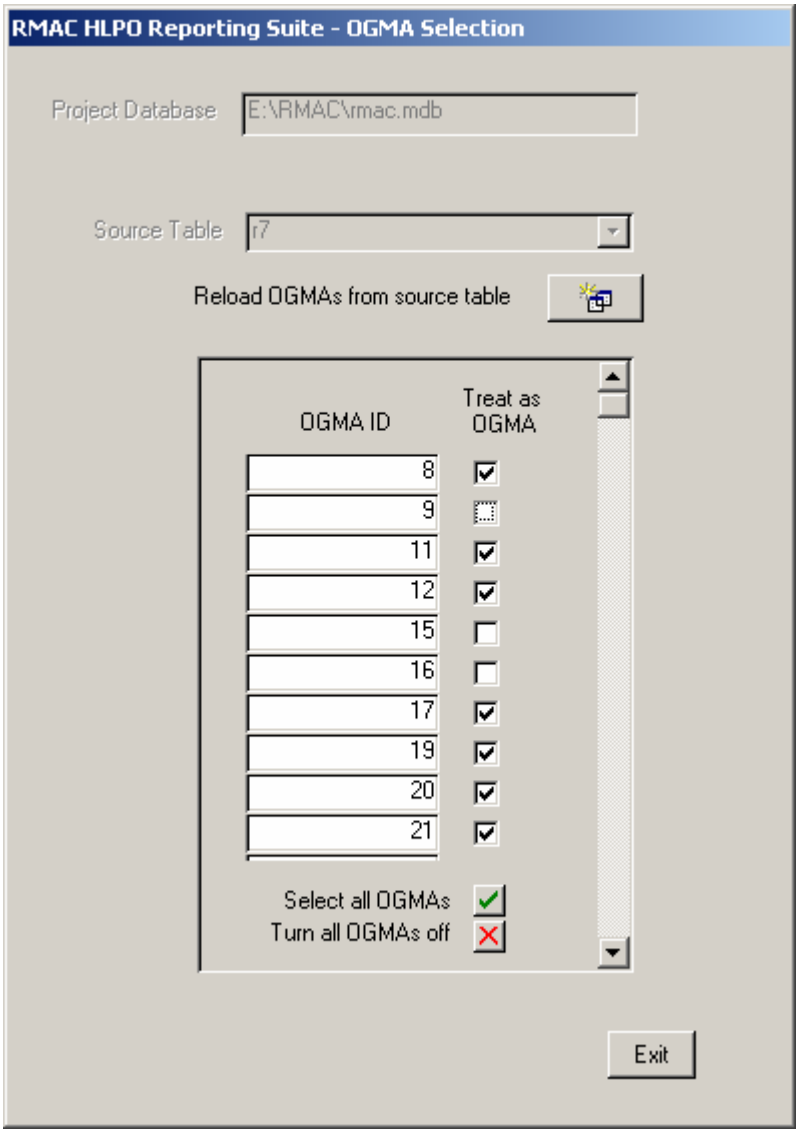
- Updates are not applied
- The User comment is cleared

OGMA Lookup Table

For most runs of the Allocation and Biodiversity models, the standard set of OGMAs listed in the source tables should be used.

A facility for turning on and off individual OGMA polygons becomes available when the *Use OGMA lookup Table for selection* radio button is selected. When this option is selected, the models match the *ogma_id* values between the source table and a table called *lut_ogmas* in the software database; if there is a match, then the OGMA is treated as such only if the value in the *ogma_in_play* column is set to *yes*.

The user doesn't have to handle the *lut_ogmas* table directly; pressing the *Manage OGMA lookup table* button raises a form for selecting polygons.



OGMA Selection and Management Form

Reload OGMAs from source table
The *lut_ogmas* table isn't filled with the *ogma_id* values from the selected source table until the *Reload OGMAs from source table* button is pressed. Each time a new source table is selected on the main HLPO menu, the *Reload OGMAs* button should be used to ensure that the correct set of OGMA ids is being presented; otherwise, the final results could be misleading. Using the Reload button a second time doesn't hurt anything, other than the fact that the selected OGMA polygons will be changed back to the full set from the source table.

Treat as OGMA
For each OGMA polygon that should be treated as an OGMA, check the box beside the corresponding OGMA ID value; clear the boxes beside those that should be ignored.

Select all OGMAs
Press the *Select all OGMAs* button to check the boxes beside all listed OGMA identifiers.

Turn all OGMAs off
Press the *Turn all OGMAs off* button to clear all listed OGMA selection boxes.

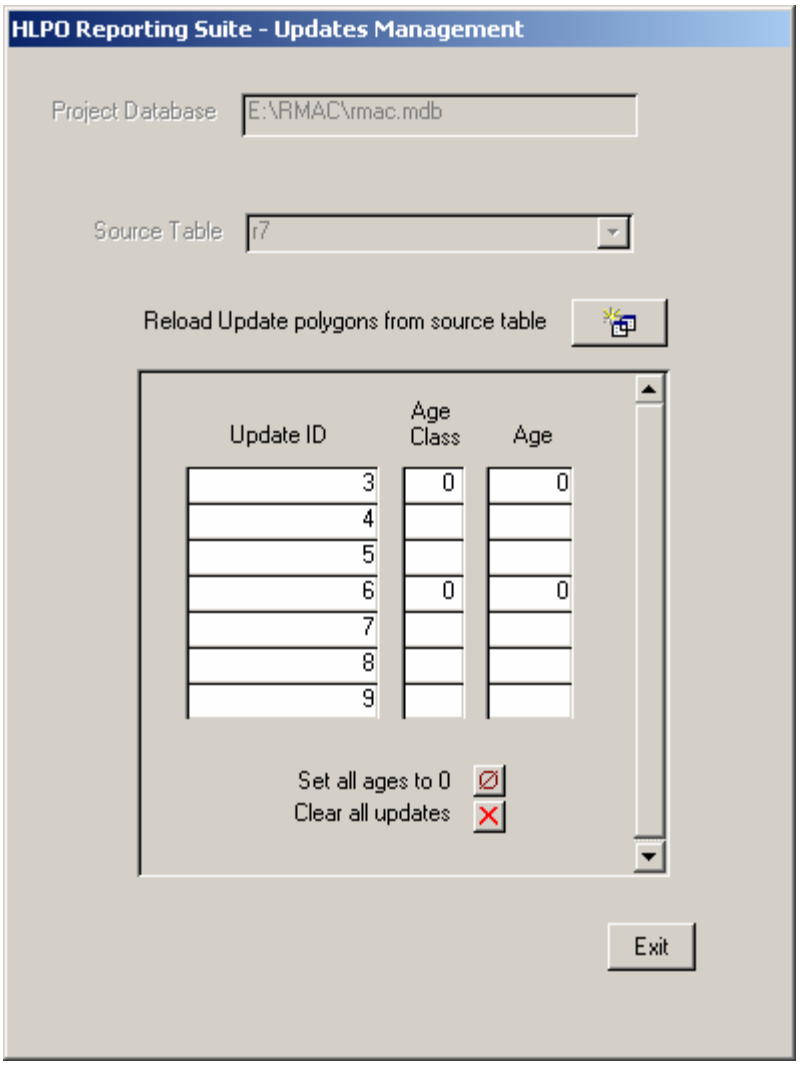
Updates Lookup Table

Using a lookup table, the age and age class values for selected update polygons can be overridden. This means that the source tables can be updated to reflect recent harvesting, and that the impacts of proposed harvest blocks or events such as wildfire or insect infestation can be tested to see where they may cause problems with respect to HLPO guidelines and targets.

Adding new information into an existing HLPO source table in order to model things that weren't anticipated in the original table's data, while not difficult, is beyond the scope of this document. There is another tool, the *Database Overlay Utility*, designed to assist with updating a planning file without having to repeat the land base classification and netdown processes; the utility is described in a separate User's Guide. This document assumes that the *update_id* values in the HLPO source tables reflect the updates that are to be modeled.

When the *Apply Updates* box is checked, the models match the *update_id* values between the source table and a table called *lut_updates* in the software database. If there is a match, and if the age and age class values in the lookup table are not blank, then those values are used instead of the age and age class values from the source table.

The user doesn't have to handle the *lut_updates* table directly; pressing the *Manage Updates lookup table* button raises a form for entering the override values.



Updates Management Form

Reload Update polygons from source table

The *lut_updates* table isn't filled with the *update_id* values from the selected source table until the *Reload Update polygons from source table* button is pressed. Each time a new source table is selected on the main HLPO menu, the *Reload Update polygons* button should be used to ensure that the correct set of Update ids is being presented; otherwise, the final results could be misleading. Using the Reload button a second time doesn't hurt anything, other than the fact that the all age and age class overrides will be reset to blank values.

Age Class

For each Update polygon, the age class can be cleared (left blank) or set to one of the valid age classes 0-9. If the value is left empty, then no override takes place in the models; the age class on the source table is used.

Age

When an *Age Class* override has been entered, the *Age* is automatically set to the lowest value of the age class range. For example, if an age class of 3 is entered, the age will be offered as 41. The age can be set to any value valid for the age class; setting it outside of the valid range results in an error message and the age being reset to the limit value.

Set all ages to 0

Press the *Set all ages to 0* button to override all update polygons with age and age class 0 (harvest or burn everything).

Clear all updates

Press the *Clear all updates* button to clear the age class and age values for all listed update polygons (no overrides).

Things that can go wrong

User-controllable Issues

The suite expects its source data to be provided through a link or local table in the project database and this table must contain the columns defined in Appendix C. These are normally a subset, with little or no modification, of the columns in a larger planning file produced by ILMB. As preparation for using the HLPO Reporting Suite, create a project database and insure that it includes a local table or link to the planning file or subset. Note that the HLPO Reporting Suite performs very little source data verification; deviations from the expected planning file structure may result in a system error such as:

> Run-time error '3061':
> Too few parameters. Expected 7.

The error listed above results from a missing source column.

The Allocation Model relies on a classification of the source rows according to the attributes in each row – this classification takes place when the ***Perform allocation bucket name assignment?*** prompt on the Allocation Model options form has been checked. This step only has to be performed once for a given source table (it doesn't hurt to repeat it), but the model won't find any data in its selection step if this step doesn't get performed.

The system can be tricked. The back end routines were originally designed with experienced database and systems users in mind and the menus and front-end forms were subsequently developed to assist with more general use. There are checks in place to avoid many of the anticipated "button-push" errors, but there are sequences that result in runtime errors. For example, when a model is selected on the main menu and the associated options form is successfully completed, the options table gets copied (with the specified run prefix) into the project directory. If, at that point, the main menu form is cancelled without completing the model, then there won't be any results tables in the project database. The options table will still be offered up in the tables list on the Report Selection form, but selecting it will result in an error message indicating the absence of the required tables.

Systems Problems

During development, it became apparent that there could be timing issues with MS Access 97 that could result in intermittent runtime errors. The usual symptom was a failure of the system to find a table that had just been created under program control, particularly when the table was being stored in an external (project) database. For those with MS Access technical experience, the database wasn't refreshing its tabledef collections quickly enough to insure that new objects were always correctly found. The routines would halt indicating that a table or link didn't exist, but would then continue without problem if resumed via

the "Go/continue" facility after waiting for a second or two. Implementation of additional steps to force delays until the operating system had a chance to complete its data writing tasks appear to have resolved the issues. However, it's virtually impossible to guarantee that this type of error has been eliminated under all circumstances – the combinations of processor speeds, system loads, disk fragmentation states, etc. forms too great a spectrum to be absolutely sure. If these types of errors occur, please contact your system support or

Ron Fretwell
RHF Systems Ltd.
fretwell@rhfsystems.com
250.861-8050

Appendix A – Report Descriptions

This appendix describes the format and contents of the reports currently provided under the RMAC HLPO Reporting Suite. Descriptions of the allocation methodology and the steps necessary to produce the tables are detailed separately.

Run time settings block

At the top of the first page of each of the HLPO reports is a block listing the options and switches in play for the modeling run. All reports show the following:

User comment

The comment or description entered on the modeling options form

Modeling date

The date and time of that the routines were used to produce the summary tables

Source table

The MS Access table and database used as a source for the models

Spatial linkage date stamp

The first token (up to the first underbar character) of the *spatial_id* value which will generally be the date of the planning file's production at ILMB.

Updates

One of two values reflecting how Updates were applied for the run:

not modeled

no age class or age overrides were applied

from Update list – polygon/ageclass/age: 1//,2/0/0

the list of *update_id/ageclass/age* combinations in the lookup table; empty ageclass/age values reflect an update polygon where the source values weren't overridden – the example above would indicate that no changes were made for update polygon 1 and the age and age class values were both set to 0 for polygon 2)

The allocation and biodiversity reports list the OGMA settings:

OGMAs

One of three values reflecting how OGMAs were handled for the run:

not modeled

no OGMAs were modeled; percentage targets were used for the Old Biodiversity requirements

all defined OGMAs
: all polygons with *ogma_id* values > 0 and <> 9999 were treated as OGMAs

from OGMA list – polygon id(s): 97, 111, 186
: the list of *ogma_id* values from the *lut_ogmas* table that were set as "in play"

The allocation reports also indicate which REA values were selected (via a *modeled/not modeled* value) and whether or not the allocation bucket names were reassigned.

Table 1: Status Quo

The Status Quo report provides a detailed breakdown of the existing forest for each Landscape Unit and Biogeoclimatic Variant combination in terms of age and operability class, and Resource Emphasis Area designation. It follows the general format of all of the allocation reports:

Each combination of Landscape Unit, Biogeoclimatic subzone and variant, Bioemphasis Option code and Natural Disturbance Type code is given its own details section (in general, the distinct combinations of LU and Bec are the same as those with BEO and NDT included as control break factors).

A small block underneath the identifying information on the left side of the page gives the total area (forested and non-forest), the total and Operable Crown Forest Land Base, the total Timber Harvesting Land Base, and the THLB Above Minimum Harvest Age for the LU/Bec combination. It's the Operable and Inoperable CFLB that is used for calculating all percentage-based area targets.

A second block underneath the identification columns lists the initial Biodiversity targets (prior to any allocations). When the allocation model is run, an option is provided to allow Old Growth Management Areas to be used in place of Old Biodiversity targets. If the OGMA option is switched *on*, and if there are identified OGMA polygons within the LU/Bec combination, then the first target is listed as *OGMAs* and shows the total CFLB area within the defined OGMA polygons. If the OGMA option isn't specified at modeling time, or if there aren't any OGMA polygons defined for the particular LU/Bec combination, then the Old Biodiversity target as calculated through the HLPO target percentages is listed and the caption shows as *Old*.

The *Mature + Old* line in the initial biodiversity targets block lists the full Mature plus Old requirements as calculated through the HLPO target percentages, regardless of whether OGMAs have been modeled or not. In some cases, the

Mature + Old figure may show as less than the *OGMAs* listed above it; this would generally indicate an LU/Bec combination where the OGMA CFLB exceeds the calculated Old Biodiversity target and Mature Biodiversity requirements are turned off as is the case for the TFLs.

The main section of each LU/Bec combination details the breakdown of the forest by Resource Emphasis Area or Land Base Type. The methodology used for the allocation model uses a hierarchy or order of precedence to classify overlaps of different REAs according to their management guidelines:

Parks/Protected
Riparian
Caribou Habitat (see below)
Visually Sensitive Areas
Ungulate Winter Range
Community and Domestic Watersheds

Modeling for Caribou guidelines is in a transition stage at this point, with the option available to model either the old Caribou habitat classes (*above* and *below* the Caribou Line) or the newer Caribou Reserves. To accommodate this, the allocations reports contain three rows relating to the Caribou REA:

Caribou – A.C.L. (above the Caribou Line)
Caribou – B.C.L. (below the Caribou Line)
Caribou Reserves

If the Reserves option is selected, then the first two rows will be empty in the reports; areas will only appear in the Reserves line. If the old Caribou modeling is selected, then only the first two rows can contain areas; the Reserves line will be empty.

Where two or more of the above designations impact an area, it is treated as the highest in the list above. For example, when Caribou Habitat overlaps Ungulate Winter Range, the overlap area is considered a Caribou REA for the purposes of the allocation model.

Riparian areas are components of all of the land bases except Parks/Protected (the Parks REA includes riparian). For reporting purposes, however, all riparian is grouped and treated as a single land base type.

Unconstrained on these reports refers to areas that don't fall under any of the other REA designations.

The reports list the areas by age class, descending from 9 to 0, and break each into the three contributing classes of

Inoperable
Operable non-contributing
Timber Harvesting Land Base

Any operability code other than *A* is considered inoperable; other codes that are to be considered as operable should be mapped onto the *accessible* code in the data preparation stage. Operable non-contributing includes full and partial netdowns below the operability line. Environmentally sensitive areas (ESA areas) and problem forest types are typically included in the operable non-contributing class. Riparian areas are also part of the non-contributing land base, but these have been modeled separately and given their own detail lines in the allocation reports. The Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) is the operable contributing area.

Headers above the age class sets indicate the lowest age class in each of the Old and Mature timber categories. For example, if the *Old AC* indicator floats over age class 9 and *Mature AC* heads age class 7, then the Mature classes are 7 and 8.

All of the numbers on the reports represent areas in hectares and all are rounded to the nearest single hectare. Values between 0 and 0.5 (exclusive) get rounded to 0 while cells that truly don't contain any area show as blank. Because of the rounding for display of each individual value, totals won't always appear to be the sum of the individual parts (1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 each show as 1, but total to 4).

The lower left corner of the reports lists the table used as the source for the allocation model and an optional comment entered by the operator at modeling time.

Table 2: Areas allocated to targets

Table 2 details areas that the allocation model applies towards all Biodiversity and selected REA targets, using the format and layout described above for the Status Quo report.

The methodology used by the allocation model is quite detailed and is outlined in a separate document, but in general, areas are applied under the following main guidelines:

- Except for areas where Intermediate BEO Biodiversity guidelines for Caribou are in effect, the operable and inoperable targets are kept separate; only inoperable areas are applied to inoperable Biodiversity targets

- Within the operable landbase, non-contributing areas (Parks, Riparian, and operable non-contributing) are applied, within an age class or seral category, before THLB
- Where possible, areas set aside for one type of target (Biodiversity or local REA) are used for the other requirements at the same time

In many cases, Table 2 will show allocations crowded to the upper age class end of the section with fingers extending down to lower age classes indicating lockups for specific local REA targets. When Old Growth Management Areas are modeled, all forested areas within the OGMA polygons are treated as ***Old*** for the purposes of the Biodiversity targets. The OGMA areas appear on the allocation reports in their correct age classes, however, and this sometimes shows as pockets of allocations in younger age classes that don't follow the patterns of REA "fingers" described above.

If Mature Biodiversity management is in effect for the LU/Bec combination and there are Old Growth Management Areas defined, then any differences between the OGMAs and the calculated Old Biodiversity targets are handled as adjustments to the Mature components of the Mature plus Old targets. For example, if the defined OGMAs in an LU/Bec combination fall short of the calculated Old target by 100 ha., then that 100 ha. would be treated as additional requirements, using the Mature allocation sequences, so that the total Mature + Old allocations sum to the percentage-based calculation. In areas where the requirements for Mature Biodiversity management are turned off, however, no adjustments are made for overruns or shortfalls in the OGMA definitions.

Note that areas showing as allocated according to the HLPO models may still provide opportunities for harvest. There may be cases where trade-offs can be made between the various management areas and guidelines, freeing up harvestable timber areas while still providing conditions as good or better for biodiversity.

Table 3a: Unallocated areas after completing targets

Table 3a is the "flip side" of Table 2; it shows what's left over after allocating areas towards all targets. Once again, it uses the format described above for the Status Quo report.

Table 3a lists areas for all ages, regardless of their relationship to the Minimum Harvest Age values; Table 3b limits its displayed areas to those that are Above Minimum Harvest Age.

Since, by definition, Old Growth Management Areas are treated as allocations towards the Old Biodiversity requirements, OGMA areas are automatically excluded from the unallocated reports.

Note that areas showing as ***unallocated*** on reports such as Table 3a are just that; they haven't been identified as allocations towards targets according to the rules and methodology implemented in the model. They are potentially available for harvest, but there may still be other requirements and guidelines that are not represented in the HLPO models.

Table 3b: Unallocated areas Above Minimum Harvest Age after completing targets

Table 3b is identical to Table 3a, except that it lists only those unallocated areas where the forest age exceeds the Minimum Harvest Age. MHA values are assigned by analysis unit and are established outside of the HLPO modeling environment.

Table 4: Areas allocated towards Biodiversity targets

Table 4 follows the standard format described for the other allocation reports and shows only those areas allocated towards the Biodiversity targets. This includes any recruitment required for the Biodiversity requirements, but it excludes areas locked up for local REA targets alone. In general, areas that are applied to one type of target are also used towards the other if appropriate; areas used for both target types at the same time do show on Table 4.

For example, if the Biodiversity requirements were completed in age class 7 in a Caribou Habitat zone, but age classes down to 4 were needed to finish off the local Caribou REA targets, then only the AC 7 and above allocations would show on Table 4 even though the AC 7-9 areas help to satisfy the local Caribou targets as well. The REA-specific allocations are listed in Table 5.

All OGMA areas appear in Table 4 since they are, by definition, used for the Old Biodiversity requirements.

There may be differences between the reported values on Table 4 and those on a Table 1 report with all REAs (other than Biodiversity) turned off, since the REAs affect the order in which various classes of areas are applied and this can affect the final breakdown. For example, if the Caribou REA is in effect, then steep areas (> 80%) within the Caribou polygons won't be applied towards the Biodiversity targets until all other sources have been exhausted, including THLB classes. That's because of the efforts to use any areas locked up for one type of target towards any others in play; steep slopes aren't applicable to the Caribou REA, and so aren't applied to any targets at that point. Without the Caribou REA in effect, the steeper slopes are likely to be applied at an earlier stage, potentially resulting in a different distribution of the reserved and unallocated areas.

Table 5: Areas allocated towards REAs alone

Table 5 lists areas allocated towards local REA targets after all Biodiversity requirements have been met. Since allocations are used towards both Biodiversity and local REA targets where possible, the initial stages of the model apply areas to both; it's only after the Biodiversity targets have been completed that REA-specific lockups occur. Table 5 will often have empty slots in the older age classes since these are generally required for the Biodiversity targets, and therefore not designated as *allocations towards REAs alone*.

Old Growth Management Areas don't appear on Table 5 since these are always considered as applied to Old Biodiversity targets.

Table 6a: Old Growth Management Area breakdown
Table 6a details the breakdown of the OGMA polygons. It's the equivalent of the Status Quo report, but limited to the Old Growth Management Area polygons.

The summary block to the left of the details section shows only the Crown Forest Land Base; this is the total CFLB within the OGMA polygons.

Table 6b: Status Quo outside of Old Growth Management Areas
Table 6b is the equivalent of the Status Quo report, but with Old Growth Management Area polygons excluded. Taken together, the age class breakdown sections on Tables 6a and 6b show the same information as Table 1.

The summary block to the left of the details section shows only the Crown Forest Land Base; this is the total CFLB outside of the OGMA polygons.

Table 998: Biodiversity Seral Stage Targets
Table 998 is a standalone report presenting the Biodiversity targets for each Landscape Unit and Biogeoclimatic variant combination and comparing them with the state of the existing forest. The report deals only with Biodiversity targets; other REA guidelines are ignored.

The Old Seral section deals with the Old component of the Biodiversity targets. The target percentage and area, calculated as the CFLB times the requirement percentage for Old in the HLP Order, are listed as the first two columns in the Old Seral section. If there are Old Growth Management Area polygons defined within the LU/Bec combination, and if the OGMA option is selected during the modeling phase, then the CFLB within all Old Growth Management Area polygons is listed next, followed by the difference between the calculated Old Biodiversity target and the OGMA CFLB. A negative value in the ***OGMA Surp/Def*** column means that the OGMA definitions don't currently complete the calculated Old Biodiversity targets (when OGMAs are turned ***off***, all values show as negative to the full extent of the targets).

The table then lists the existing Old areas, using the usual breakdown of Inoperable (any operability code other than *A*), Operable non-contributing (full and partial netdowns below the operability line) and Timber Harvesting Land Base. If the OGMA option is turned *on*, then all areas in the existing columns in the Old Seral section are *exclusive* of OGMA areas. If the OGMA option is turned *off*, then the existing columns include the Old forest areas within the defined Old Growth Management Areas. Note that there will be differences in the total Old areas if the two OGMA versions of the report are compared; since all areas within the defined polygons are treated as Old when OGMAs are modeled, the values in the *OGMA Area* column include age classes younger than Old. When OGMAs are turned *off*, these younger areas do not get distributed across the existing Old columns.

The final *Surplus/Deficit* column in the Old Seral section presents the difference between the OGMA CFLB plus any Old areas outside of the OGMAs and the calculated target; deficits are represented by negative values.

The Mature Seral section presents a comparison between the existing Mature forest and the component of the Biodiversity targets that can be completed with either the Mature or Old seral (often referred to as the Mature Biodiversity target although the HLPO doesn't technically have a Mature requirement alone). The percentage and area is calculated as the difference between the Mature + Old requirements and the strictly Old targets. As in the case of the Old Seral section, areas within defined OGMAs are excluded from the existing columns if the OGMA switch is turned *on* and included if the modeling doesn't take Old Growth Management Areas into account.

The Mature plus Old section provides an abbreviated comparison between the existing Mature and Old and the combined Biodiversity targets. If OGMAs are in effect, then the existing total includes all areas, regardless of age, within the defined polygons plus all truly Mature or Old areas outside.

The Mature-1 and Younger sections list the areas in the age class just below Mature and the sum of all age classes lower than that respectively. As usual, areas in Old Growth Management Area polygons are excluded from these sections if the OGMA switch is *on*.

Table 994a: Caribou Habitat by Habitat Zone

Table 994a presents the targets and the breakdown of the existing forest in relation to the old Caribou guidelines and data; the report does not apply to the newer Reserves data (with the Caribou Reserves, there are no targets, surpluses or deficits). As in the case of other standalone tables, the Caribou reports reflect only the targets associated with Caribou; other REA targets and overlaps, including Biodiversity, are not taken into account.

For each Landscape Unit and Habitat Zone combination, the report lists the total (forested and non-forest) and Caribou Land Base areas. The Caribou Land Base is the Crown Forested Land Base excluding Protected Areas and it includes all slopes.

Three sections then list targets and existing areas for age classes 8+ (age classes 8 and 9) and 9 alone. Only areas within the mapped Caribou polygons on slopes of 80% or less are displayed. The targets depend on the Habitat Zone as listed in the RMAC Higher Level Plan Order. For example, in the ESSF subzone below the Caribou Line, the requirement is either 30% or 40% (user selectable) of the CFLB in age class 8+ with 1/3rd of that (10% of the CFLB) age class 9. A *Surplus/Deficit* column lists the difference between the target and the total existing area for each section; a negative value indicates a deficit.

In addition for the ESSF – Below the Caribou Line zone, the HLPO indicates partial cutting restrictions on a further 20% of the Caribou Land Base. An *Additional Targets* block presents the target calculation (percentage and area), but doesn't list or compare this to the existing profiles.

A final section details the existing areas for the mid-seral age classes above the Minimum Harvest Age that aren't reported in the other sections, either because of their age class (less than 8) or slope (steeper than 80%).

Table 992: Ungulate Winter Range

Table 992 is a standalone report presenting the retention targets and maximum disturbance thresholds for each Ungulate Winter Range Management Unit polygon, and comparing them with the state of the existing forest. The report deals only with UWR targets; other REA and Biodiversity guidelines are ignored.

Note: as of June, 2006, the report has been extended to include some auditing columns (total area, area exclusions), and filters have been applied to suppress sliver polygons with total area < 5 ha.

The *Mapped UWR* section describes the UWR landbase in terms of its operable and inoperable components of both *vegetated* and *Crown Forested* areas. The

vegetated designation is assigned outside of the HLPO Reporting Suite; it adds certain land categories such as swamps and clearings to the CFLB. As always within the HLPO models, *operable* is defined as operability code *A* (accessible); any other code is considered inoperable.

As of June, 2006, auditing columns have been added showing the total area of the UWR Management Unit, regardless of vegetation or ownership classification, and the areas removed due to ownership status (protected, private), broadleaf species and non-productive land classes such as rock or swamp.

The *Minimum Retention* section presents the retention target area first. This is defined as a percentage (taken from the guideline) of the total vegetated landbase.

The next three columns list, in the standard Inop (inoperable) OpNC (operable non-contributing) and THLB (Timber Harvesting Landbase) categories, the CFLB areas with age classes equal to or higher than the guideline threshold. These are CFLB areas – they don't include areas that are vegetated but not CFLB.

The Surplus/Deficit column shows the difference between the required retention area and the existing CFLB, with the value capped at the upper end at the existing THLB. In other words, if there is more than enough inoperable and operable non-contributing area to satisfy the retention requirement, the THLB figure will be listed as the surplus. A negative Surplus/Deficit value indicates a shortfall in satisfying the target.

The next three columns list the existing CLB areas for the one age class younger than the retention guideline age class. For a retention guideline expressed as 30% 101+, these columns would list the areas for age class 5 (81 to 100 years).

The last section lists disturbance values. The first column is the number of hectares that can have ages less than a threshold age, calculated as the Maximum Disturbance percentage times the total CFLB. Currently, the disturbance thresholds are set at 40% < 21 years for all UWR guidelines.

The second column indicates the area in the existing CFLB that has ages younger than the disturbance threshold. The last column presents the current disturbance as a percentage of the total CFLB. Disturbance values aren't shown on the report for Forage areas.

Appendix B – Thematic Mapping Tables

One way that the results of the Allocation Model can be expressed is in the form of thematic maps highlighting areas potentially available after completing all Biodiversity targets. The *Allocation map themes* selection on the main HLPO Reporting Suite menu runs a routine that builds and populates a table in the project database containing linkage keys, thematic values and other information related to the classification. The table name consists of the specified run prefix, the base name listed on the configuration form for the allocation model results and the token "*_themes"*. For example, using the default results table name of *alloc_results* and a run prefix of *ogmas*, the thematic table would be stored in the project database as:

ogmas_alloc_results_themes

The table contains the column *spatial_id,* which links to the same-named field in the spatial files.

Several columns in the thematic table contain values copied from the source table rows:

CFLB_HA
THLB_HA
GROSS_HA
PRJ_AGECL
OGMA_ID

Other columns contain values derived through the HLPO models:

REA
- indicates the Resource Emphasis Area designation assigned by the allocation model; reflects the order of precedence for overlapping REA information types (Caribou overlapping Community Watershed is treated as Caribou, etc.)

OPER_STATUS
- "oper" or "inop" reflecting assigned operability status

Other columns show various mapping classifications reflecting the HLPO Allocation model results. The "age class with options theme", column *aco_theme*, contains codes:

code	meaning
8	Old Growth Management Areas (if modeled)

7	Park/protected area
6	No Crown Forested Landbase area in resultant
5	Age class contains some unallocated Timber Harvesting Landbase area, but the age of this resultant is less than the Minimum Harvest Age (if the Minimum Harvest Age classification option is selected – see note below)
4	Age class contains some unallocated THLB, and the age class of the resultant is above Minimum Harvest Age but less than the maximum age class (within the REA) that has some unallocated THLB
3	Maximum age class (within the REA) containing unallocated THLB; the amount of available THLB above Minimum Harvest Age is highlighted on the embedded table (if included on the map)
2	Age class greater than the maximum AC with available THLB (generally, this will be the areas allocated to targets)
99	none of the above (shouldn't happen – likely indicates an error condition if it does)

The theming purposefully avoids trying to identify actual unallocated areas since that implies a single solution out of an infinite set - the allocation model attempts to satisfy target quantities out of the pool of appropriately aged areas without representing that a particular area should be used instead of another with the same characteristics. Instead, the map colours by age class within each REA. For example, if, after the allocation sequences, the Community Watershed REA was identified as having some unallocated THLB in age class 7 (but none in 8 or 9), then all of age class 7 within the CWS area would be highlighted as the highest age class with available THLB. This has been referred to as the *age class with options* and is meant to indicate the oldest areas where there may be opportunity for harvest. The next REA (Ungulate Winter Range, for example) might have a different age class highlighted. The age class colourings are not restricted to THLB areas in this theme; for example, both the operable and inoperable areas within the age class with options for a given REA receive the same thematic value.

The map is a guide and not a fixed directive; there may be possibilities for harvesting in areas that the map shows as totally locked up based on reasons that outweigh the simple rules-based solutions.

Note: A run time option of the Allocation map themes model controls whether or not a distinction is made for ages *above* and *below* the listed minimum harvest age. If the option to apply MHA classes is selected, then the values for the *age class with options* will include 4 and 5 as described above. If the option is not selected, then value 5 won't appear; everything with some unallocated THLB below the age class with options will be assigned value 4.

The *thlb_agecl* column lists the projected age class for all resultant polygons containing THLB areas where the *aco_theme* value is 3, 4 or 5. If the *aco_theme* value is other than 3, 4 or 5, or there's no THLB area within the resultant polygon, then a placeholder value of –1 appears (this is to differentiate zeros from projected age class 0).

The intent of this theme is to help identify THLB areas in age classes where there is a surplus after satisfying all of the Biodiversity and REA constraints.

Embedded Table/Report

There is also a report template displaying a summary of the Biodiversity targets and unallocated areas by age class within each REA that can be embedded within the thematic maps. The amount of Timber Harvesting Landbase above Minimum Harvest Age in the age class with options is highlighted on the report; using the same highlight colour on the report and map provides a strong visual correlation between the two (see the discussion of the RGB highlight colours in the Configuration section).

The steps to including the table with the map will vary depending on the mapping software. Paths that have been used successfully include converting the table to a graphics format such as .jpg using screen grabbers or through postscript printer drivers and packages such as Adobe Distiller.

Mapping packages such as ArcView and GeoMedia are generally able to insert graphics objects stored in the common formats including .jpg and .tif.

Appendix C – Source Data

The HLPO source data planning files are currently being provided by ILMB through extracts from their Oracle Database Management System, but they could also be produced through other processing applications. All classifications (analysis units, Crown Forested Land Base determination), netdowns (riparian exclusion factors, Timber Harvesting Land Base calculations) and other lookups (Natural Disturbance Types, Caribou Habitat classes) must be performed prior to invoking the HLPO Reporting Suite models.

The following columns and structures are required.

spatial_id (Text 16)
Value matching the source table rows to the resultant polygons in a spatial dataset; used for back linking the results of the allocation model to the graphics files for thematic mapping.
Example: 20040113_0011234

The spatial id is often date-stamped to avoid mislinked attribute and spatial files.

lu (Text 4)
Landscape Unit
Example: I16

bgc (Text 8)
Biogeoclimatic subzone and variant
Example: ESSFwc4

beo (Text 1)
Biodiversity Emphasis Option code
Values: H (high), I (intermediate), L (low)

ndt (Integer)
Natural Disturbance Type code
Values: 1-5

gross_ha (Double)
Total resultant polygon area (before any netdowns, exclusions) in hectares
Example: 12.34

cflb_ha (Double)
Crown Forest Land Base area in hectares
Example: 12.34

The CFLB area will normally be either 0 (not in Crown Forest) or identical to the GROSS_HA value.

thlb_ha (Double)
Timber Harvesting Landbase area in hectares (all netdowns, exclusions applied)
Example: 6.01

Differences between the THLB and CFLB areas are the result of partial netdowns (riparian, roads, problem forest types) and exclusions.

ogma_id (Integer)
Old Growth Management Area polygon identifier
Example: 123

As an option in the allocation model, OGMA areas can be used as an alternative to Old Biodiversity targets. If OGMAs are used, the CFLB area within the OGMA polygons is included in the total forested landbase for the purposes of calculating the Mature Biodiversity target. The Old seral target and OGMA areas are then ignored after that (the OGMA areas are assumed to exactly fulfill the requirements for Old).

parks (Text 1)
Protected status flag (based on ownership, PAS, BC Parks, etc.)
Values: Y (protected), N (not protected)

slope (Integer)
Average slope, in percent, of the resultant polygon
Example: 62

The break between slopes of 0-80% and those greater than 80% plays a major role in some of the models.

rma_factor (Double)
Riparian inclusion factor
Values: 0.0-1.0

The riparian inclusion factor is a multiplicative value that, when applied to the original resultant polygon's area, gives the area not impacted by riparian zones. In other words, a value of 1.0 means that the resultant is not affected by riparian zones (1.0 x original area = full resultant area); a value of 0.7 means that 30% of the resultant's area is riparian. Where riparian buffer

processing has been used as part of the actual resultant polygon creation, the factor will be always be 0 (totally riparian) or 1 (not riparian).

oper (Text 1)
Operability Code as per Inventory (FIP) database
Values: A (accessible/operable), anything else (not operable)

If there are other codes (heli-logging, expanded operability, etc.), insure that these are mapped onto "A" (if appropriate) for the HLP report processing.

prj_age (Integer)
Projected age as per Inventory (FIP) database
Example: 134

prj_agecl (Integer)
Projected age class code as per Inventory (FIP) database
Example: 6

mha (Integer)
Minimum Harvest Age in years
Example: 110

car_ma (Text 1)
Caribou Reserves flag
Values: Y (yes), N (no)

car_mac (Text 7)
Old Caribou designation string
Example: 1A-G

scenic_cls (Integer)
Scenic area class code
Values: 1, 2, 3, anything else (not a scenic area)

The Scenic Class code is used in conjunction with the VQO and VLI_ID values for Visuals REA treatment; VQO codes P, R and PR in Scenic Class areas 1, 2, or 3 are addressed in the allocation model.

vqo (Text 7)
Visual Quality Objective code
Example: P (preservation)

vli_id (Integer)
Visual Landscape Inventory polygon identifier
Example: 136

Visuals are treated within the allocation models on a per-polygon basis. In other words, the seral stage target requirements are phrased as "no more than 5% of the VQO R polygon can be less than 30 years old". To handle it this way, each Visuals polygons must have an identifier that is unique within the LU+biogeo variant combination as well as the VQO codes (P, R, PR, etc.).

uwr _mu (Text 12)
Ungulate Winter Range Management Unit
Example: 11-Mw

uwr_spcs (Text 7)
Ungulate Winter Range species code
Example: MD

uwr_bgc (Text 8)
Dominant biogeoclimatic subzone within the UWR Management Unit polygon.
Example: ICHdw

uwr_forage (Text 1)
UWR Forage area status flag
Values: Y (forage area), N (not forage)

uwr_veg (Text 1)
UWR Vegetated Area status flag
Values: Y (vegetated), N (not vegetated)

Unlike most guidelines in the HLP Orders, the Ungulate Winter Range targets are based on the vegetated, rather than Crown Forested, land base

tcws_tag (Text 10)
Community Watershed identifier
Example: 360.061

wshed_id (Integer)
Watershed Identifier
Example: 125

Watersheds (both Community and Domestic) are also modeled on a per-polygon basis under the RMAC HLPO methodology.

dws_type (Text 2)
Domestic Watershed Basin class
Example: 3a

update_id (Integer)
Update polygon identifier
Example: 123

The HLPO models support overrides for age and age class for individual update polygons so that the impacts for harvesting proposed blocks can be tested.

One further column should be created within the source table structure for use by the HLPO models:

alloc_bucket (Text 45)

There does not have to be a value provided; any values will be overwritten by the modeling routines.

Appendix D – Lookup Tables

Most of the Lookup tables originally implemented within the HLPO Reporting Suite have been eliminated by moving the data back into the source planning file rows. While this violates some of the common principles of database design and normalization, it makes life much easier for ILMB in distributing the data and for operators using the Reporting Suite. There are still two fixed Lookup Tables as used in the application; these are described below although it isn't likely that users would alter them. The tables are expected to exist in the HLPO Reporting Suite application database, as local or linked tables, under the indicated name.

lut_targets

Provides Mature and Old Biodiversity targets and age thresholds. Columns:

bio_subzone (Text 17)	biogeoclimatic variant example: ESSFwc1
ndt (Integer)	Natural Disturbance Type example: 3
age_mid (Double)	age above which timber is considered Mid example: 40 (indicates 41 is Mid)
age_mature(Double)	age above which timber is considered Mature example: 80 (indicates 81 is Mature)
age_old (Double)	age above which timber is considered Old example: 140 (indicates 141 is Old)
low_old (Double)	Old percentage requirement in Low BEO example: 13
low_mao (Double)	Mature+Old Biodiversity % requirement in Low Bioemphasis example: 17
int_old (Double)	Old % requirement in Intermediate BEO example: 14
int_mao (Double)	Mature+Old % requirement in Int. BEO example: 23
high_old (Double)	Old % requirement in High BEO example: 28
high_mao (Double)	Mature+Old % requirement in High BEO example:54

Note: in the TFLS in Low Bioemphasis, the Old percentage gets reduced to 1/3rd of the listed value and there is no additional Mature requirement.

Linked to the HLPO source rows through

source.ndt = lut_targets.ndt And
source.bgc (subzone component) = lut_targets.bio_subzone

lut_uwr_requirements

Provides descriptions, age thresholds and retention and disturbance percentages for the Ungulate Winter Range guidelines. Columns:

guideline_set (Integer) numeric guideline set identifier
example: 3
guideline_description (Text 255)
textual description of guideline
example: Elk – 10% 81+
retention_pct (Double) retention percentage in decimal form
example: 0.20
retention_age_threshold (Integer)
retention age in years
example: 81
retention_ageclass_threshold (Integer)
retention age class in years
example: 5
disturb_pct (Double) disturbance percentage in decimal form
example: 0.4
disturb_age_threshold (Integer)
disturbance age in years
example: 21

Linked to the HLPO source rows through the ***guideline_set*** value, which is assigned according to the UWR species, dominant biogeoclimatic subzone and forage area indicator.